found a great percentage with imperfect egg coverings, having one or sometimes two holes, doubtless caused (as it seems to me) by another insect. In three cases I found the covering entirely removed, leaving a thin outline, and the eggs were entirely absent. I have placed enlarged wax models of my own construction demonstrating the metamorphosis described above in the American Museum of Natural History.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A Membracid and Mimicry.—At Tumatumari, British Guiana, I saw on cashew leaves what appeared to be an aggregation of small black ants. I suspected that they were attending aphids and as I got closer saw what I took to be the aphids, so I held a vial underneath a cluster intending to shake them into it, but "aphids" and "ants" hopped off together. After that I was more careful and found them to be *Cyphonia clavigera*. The wings were the aphid; the curious pronotum was the ant.

Since this experience I have seen Poulton's remarks in Buckton's Monograph of the Membracidæ which are as follows:

"The remarkable combination of filaments and dilated spheres developed by the pronotum in certain species of the genus Cyphonia may be compared with the still more extraordinary and complex structures in Bocydium. In the absence of observations on the spot, the most probable interpretation is to suppose a cryptic resemblance to some vegetable structure, such as a spined fruit or seed specially adapted for anchorage in the fur of animals; or some complex development of thorn or spine. When we consider how far the Neotropical Region surpasses the rest of the world in the amount and variety of mimetic resemblance in insects we see the outcome of a selective environment which may well have developed cryptic forms more strange and complex than any that are known elsewhere. But the possibility of mimetic likeness in *Cyphonia* and *Bocydium* should not be left out of account in the attempt to solve the problem. The fact that no undoubted explanation is forthcoming is by no means surprising; and even when the living insects are studied under natural conditions it is quite likely that a solution may be long delayed. . . .

The writer hopes that Mr. Buckton's figures of species of these two genera may induce naturalists in South America to make a special effort to solve this deeply interesting problem. The observer should keep a very open mind and not neglect effects produced by communties of individuals of the same species, nor the possibility that a single Membracid surmounted by the branching appendages of its pronotum may resemble a combination of two quite different forms, such as an ant or spider attacking or carrying its insect prey."

I will confess that they fooled me but I must confess, also, to a doubt as to *Cyphonia's* having this bizarre thorax for the *purpose* of deception.—F. E. LUTZ.

Erebus odora.—A much battered male specimen of this species of moth was taken in the ferry house on the D. L. and W. R. R. at Hoboken, N. J., July 24, 1906.—WM. P. COMSTOCK.

A Symmetrically Deformed Dragonfly.—On the 5th of July, 1908, a number of specimens of *Libellula incesta* Hagen, were collected on the shores of Lake Hopatcong, N. J. In this species both fore and hind wings are usually about 40 mm. in length, but among those collected at the time mentioned, there was an individual with the first pair each 40 mm. and the hind pair each 35 mm. in length. The insect was thus quite symmetrically though unnaturally developed, and able to fly as well as any of its companions.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Exochomus scapularis.—This species, described by Gorham in the Biologia, has been found by Mr. H. A. Wenzel in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, the date being July 24. His specimens have the elytra black, with a faint greenish tinge, and with a large, internally rounded, red humeral spot, which reaches almost to the scutellum on the base, and beyond the middle on the lateral margin. The posterior margin is also narrowly red. On account of the laminate expansion of the tibia, this species should be placed with *arizonica* in the subgenus *Arawana*.—C. W. LENG.

Sphæridium bipustulatum Fabr.—In Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XLIII, p. 254, I recorded the occurrence of this European species on Long Island, and since then a few other records have come to my notice. While spending a few days with Colonel Robinson at West Point, I noticed in his collection a single specimen of this species

taken near his home. Mr. A. Nicolay gave me a few specimens collected by him at Upper Montclair, N. J., and Mr. F. Wintersteiner specimens from the Hackensack Meadows, N. J. I have very little doubt that this species has already a much wider distribution than indicated, and specimens are very likely mixed with the common *S. scarabæoides* Linn.

Several varieties are recognized in Europe based mostly on the presence or absence of the subapical and subhumeral spot, color of thoracic and elytral margins or having more or less distinct rows of punctures on the elytra. The series before me, especially those from Long Island, shows great variation in size of the sub-apical spot but cannot be referred to any of the varieties except two of the New Jersey specimens which are referable to the var. *quadrimaculatum* Marsh. One of these collected by Mr. Wintersteiner is colored exactly like *S. scarabæoides* Linn. except that the large, pale, apical spot is not divided by the suture.—CHAS. SCHAEFFER.

Henicocephalus culicis Uhler.—This rare and strange Hemipteron was taken by Dr. Johannsen two years ago under circumstances which he describes as follows: "On the evening of July 5, while walking in my garden on Cornell Heights, Ithaca, N. Y., I noticed a swarm of small insects hovering in the air about six feet above the ground. From their manner of flight I supposed that they were Chironomidæ, but was surprised to find that they were small Hemipterous insects belong to the strange family Henicocephalidæ. During the days which followed until the last week in August I never failed to find these insects in small swarms flying in sunlight in the same locality and at about the same hour (*i. e.*, from 5 P. M. until after sundown). Of their further habits I could learn nothing, nor did I find them at any other time of day." (O. A. Johannsen, North American Henicocephalidæ, Psyche, 1909, p. 1.)

While collecting insects on the twentieth of last April at Clayton, in the mountains of North Georgia, I met with an experience almost identical to that described by Dr. Johannsen. It had been raining a good deal, but at the time of which I write had been clear long enough for the leaves to be dry. Shortly before sunset I entered an open knoll, grown up with grass and studded with small pine trees. There I noticed swarms of tiny insects dancing up and down in the sun-

light, and which I, too, took to be Chironomidæ. They did not offer to escape when I swept at them with the net, and I was both surprised and delighted to find that they were *Henicocephalus*. They were so small that they readily passed through the meshes of the net if I did not hastily secure them in a cyanide vial, which was by no means difficult, as they remained rather inactive while in the net. On standing so that they were between me and the sky, I was able to distinguish a considerable number of these swarms, which continued until, when nearly dark, I was obliged to leave them. The number of individuals in a swarm varied from only 2 or 3 to perhaps 20 or more. I was able to secure before leaving a goodly number of specimens.

On studying them in the laboratory these insects proved to be our only known eastern species of the genus, *Henicocephalus culicis* Uhler, previously recorded from Ithaca and Interlaken, New York, Mexico and elsewhere. Dr. Johannsen, *loc. cit.*, republishes Uhler's description and notes additional details. He also publishes very excellent figures of this species, and a table to the described North and Central American species.—J. CHESTER BRADLEY.

Calpodes ethlius on Long Island.—On the joint field meeting of the Brooklyn and New York Entomological Societies, held on Decoration Day, May 27 to 30, 1911, at Yaphauk, L. I., Mr. Geo. Franck and the writer each captured a battered specimen of this southern skipper on the flowers of lilacs. During August Mr. Michael Weiss reported the larvæ as injurious to the leaves of *Canna* in the gardens of florists and in the cemetery at Glendale. Mr. Jacob Doll found both larvæ and pupæ abundant on the same plant at Floral Park in September and October and this also was the experience of the writer in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in October and November. For protection, when not feeding, the larvæ fold over part of a leaf and within this cover they also construct a slight web, when ready for pupation. Apparently they never wander away from their food plant. None of the adults was seen flying about, but in the breeding cage they began to emerge on the 10th of November. At the time of writing, December 3, several healthy pupæ are still on hand.—GEO. P. ENGELHARDT.

A New Variety of Trogosita virescens.—Among the coleopterous material sent by Dr. Kunze, collected through middle and southern

Arizona, was a fairly long series of what seemed to be the common *Trogosita virescens* Fabr. They were uniform in color, peacock green, and in size 13/16 of an inch from tip of mandibles to end of elytra. This averages at least a fourth longer than a general series of hundreds collected from New Jersey to California. I have single specimens as large from North Carolina and Texas. In all specimens of *virescens,* including the half dozen described varieties, reduced by Dr. Horn to synonymy, a striking and constant character is the median sulcation on the top of the head from the front, where the mandibles enter, to about two thirds of the distance to the junction with the thorax. In the other species of the genus this sulcation does not exist, the head being perfectly smooth save for the pittings. In the new Arizona material the sulcation is either wholly absent or barely discernible for a microscopic distance from the front. All things considered, a varietal name for the new creature should be introduced and I propose *nyenta,* the name being an attempted mark of appreciation of the N. Y. Ent. Soc. There are differences in the elytral pittings but not much dependence is to be placed upon them on account of the variability of this character in the whole species.—R. P. Dow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF JANUARY 3, 1911.

The annual meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held in the American Museum of Natural History January 3, 1911, at 8.15 P. M. President C. W. Leng in the chair and twenty members present.

The treasurer, Mr. Davis, made the following annual report:

Society Account.

Balance, January 1, 1910	$1,141.16	
Receipts from dues	190.50	
Interest on deposits	35.34	
Total	1,367.00	
Disbursements during 1910	279.71	
Balance		$1,087.29